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STRIKE REPORT.

Exceptions Taken by the Railroad Interests.

MISREPRESENTATION IS CHARGED

On the Part of the United States Strike Commission.

RAILROAD MANAGERS INDIGNANT.

The Railway Age Has an Article in Reply to the Commission's Report. The Reports in Relation to Rents at Pullman are Contradicted and a Comparison of Wage Reductions is Made—The Action of the Commission is Condemned and Self-Defense is Claimed for the Manager's Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Railway Age in its next issue will contain a reply to the report of the United States strike commissioners, addressed to those gentlemen.

It says, in part: The personal opinions as conveyed in the report of the federal strike commission are invested with unwarranted interest to the public at large from the fact of the official dignity with which they have been clothed. All good citizens must of necessity be interested in the commission's official conclusion, and it appears to be the part of citizenship to call attention to, and if possible, correct any overstatements or misstatements of facts into which the commissioners have fallen.

The report says: "It should be noted that until the railroads set the example, a general union of railway employees was never attempted. The union had not then gone beyond enlisting the men upon different systems in separate trade organizations." This statement is wholly false. The report itself says in another place:

"The order of the K. of L., with an estimated membership of from 150,000 to 175,000 has always advocated the solidarity of labor."

CLAIM SELF DEFENSE.

The history of railway labor organizations of the last twenty years is largely made up of what the report says was never attempted. Again and again have efforts been made to consolidate, federate or absorb various existing orders into one. Again and again in strikes have the different classes of labor on the same road and the same classes of labor on different roads stood together. Again and again has the allied labor of several companies been called on to enforce the demand of one class of labor against one company. The ignorance of this fact and of the further fact that it was the repeated experience of it which at length drove the railroads reluctantly to unite also in self-defense, is to anyone at all familiar with the history of labor almost incomprehensible. The misstatement is made the more gross by the importance which the commission seems to attach to its assertion.

The report speaking of the Pullman phase of the trouble says: "The cut in wages during this period averaged about 25 per cent." This is not true. The amount of the reduction was placed in evidence before the commission in great detail and with exactitude, and the average reduction for all shop employees was 19 per cent.

On page 36 the report says: "Throughout the strike the strike was simply over handling Pullman cars, the men being ready to do their duty otherwise."

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

This is not only untrue, but is a radical and gross misrepresentation of the entire circumstances of the strike. It is only necessary to point out that the strike extended, among other roads, to the Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Wabash companies, in which no Pullman cars were in operation. The statement quoted shows an amazing and almost incomprehensible misunderstanding of the essential elements of the strike.

Further on the report says in reference to the Pullman tenants: "As the bank is rent collector, it presses for the rent and is aided in collecting it by a knowledge on the part of the tenant that by arrears he may lose his job."

On what was this "knowledge" based? During all the years there has never been a case where any employe lost his job for non-payment of rent; and the employes had knowledge of that. How is the statement quoted reconcilable with the very next sentence:

"At the time of the strike \$70,000 of unpaid rent had accumulated" and the debtors still were in possession of their jobs? The commission omits also to state the fact clearly placed in evidence that at the time of the strike less than one-half of the shop employees were tenants of the company, and the question of rents could therefore have nothing to do with the terms of employment of over two-thirds of them.

TAKES ISSUE ON VIOLENCE.

Further on the report says: "It is in evidence and uncontradicted that no violence or destruction of property by strikers or sympathizers took place at Pullman, and that until July 3 no extraordinary protection was had from the police or military against even anticipated disorder."

It was not until July 4 that the service of the military was called for even in Chicago itself. And the commission omits to mention the extraordinary protection of the two hundred and twenty-one guards of the Pullman company, who were in service before the end of June, and who (the danger of anticipated disorder being so great) were increased to two hundred and fifty in the first week in July. Moreover, there was violence at Pullman—physical assaults upon persons who attempted to return to work. When the military were put in the field they were used at Pullman longer than anywhere else. Nowhere did the police have more difficulty than in protecting from violence those who wished to resume work at Pullman. Some or all of these facts were clearly in evidence before your commission. So public and notorious

were they that it is a disgrace to the methods of the enquiry if all were not later the report says: "There is no evidence before the commission that the officers of the American Railway Union at any time participated in or advised intimidation, violence or destruction of property."

COUPLING PINS FOR ARGUMENT.

The evidence before the commission not only include testimony as to specific speeches in which the vice president of the union, amid much grossly violent and offensive language, recommended the use of coupling pins as a method of argument, but the vice president himself stated to your commission that the language which he used on those specific occasions he had also used at numerous other places. It is possible that your commission does not regard the recommendation to hit a man with a coupling pin as the advising of intimidation or violence?

The errors of fact in the report range all the way from the inaccurate quotation of comparatively trivial figures to false generalizations as to the whole scope and essence of the trouble. There are many minor points in your report of which criticism and correction would be easy; as in the remarkable economic calculation by which the commission adjusts the loss incurred during hard times between employer and employee; as in the casual estimate of the "850,000 and over" railroad employees in the United States, who might belong to one organization and in other passages. It would be equally easy to pilory the cheap levity with which the commission treats the educational institutions and "aesthetic and sanitary features" of Pullman. But these things—errors of taste or fallacies in theory—will be apparent enough to the general readers. The curious accident that the misstatement of fact are all on the same side— all tending to throw discredit upon the corporations and to increase the bitterness of the laboring classes against capital—is an accident from which one would prefer to draw no inferences.

One conclusion only may be drawn, which is that, no matter on what side the errors are, the mere existence of such errors, so many and some of such enormity, alone suffices to make the report entirely worthless and discreditable as a public document; discreditable alike to the commissioners and to the country.

DEBS IS PLEASED.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 13.—Eugene V. Debs, American Railway Union president, is much pleased with the statement of the national railroad commissioners issued yesterday.

"It is a complete vindication of the policy of the union during the Chicago strike. Nothing else could come from fair-minded men after a thorough investigation of affairs," he said.

WILL START WITH NON-UNION MEN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—The United States Iron and Tin Plate Company commenced work in its Demmler plant to-day with fifty non-union men under guard of deputies. The lockout men offered no interference.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, Wallace Bonfield & Co. started one of their mills to-day with new hands. Trouble is feared should the company introduce any more outsiders to start the other mill.

STRIKING MINERS CONVICTED.

PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 13.—The jury in the murder case against John Gehr, Charles Jones, John Heathcote and Dan Caddell returned a verdict to-night, finding the defendants guilty of manslaughter. The sentence of Gehr and Jones was fixed at five years in the penitentiary and Heathcote and Caddell to three years.

These men were among a body of striking miners who visited Little Brothers' mines in Tazewell county on June 6 last, and during a riot shot and killed a negro employe named Dixon.

AMERICANS IN NICARAGUA.

The Condition of the Central American Republic Discussed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 13.—C. E. Rogers, superintendent of the Pearl Cays Canning Company, of Bluefields, Nicaragua, now in this city, declares that many of the recent dispatches from Bluefields have been colored by a clique posing as the American colony at Bluefields. He declares that the charges of disrespect shown the American flag are false and inspired by the clique, of which one of the leaders is the express company embezzler, Crawford. Said Mr. Rogers:

"The Americans down there got on the wrong side of the fence. Instead of supporting the Nicaraguan government which almost humiliated itself to please the American residents, they sided with the Jamaica negroes who were doing all the dirty work against the government. The Americans at Bluefields are practically a colony of persons who left their country for that country's good and are entitled to no consideration. The Nicaraguan government is most kindly disposed toward Americans."

"There is but one question before Americans there now that is really serious. That is whether the government will recognize the Mosquito land titles. The government has been extremely fair with Americans and will offer all sorts of concessions for Americans to engage in business."

Judge Thurman Honored.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—Allen G. Thurman celebrated his eighty-first birthday to-day and to-night the Thurman club called upon him in a body at his home. The judge is a sufferer from rheumatism and received his guests reclining in his easy chair. He made a brief speech, chiefly of a reminiscent nature.

A telegram was sent by the Thurman club to President Cleveland, recalling that he had joined with them in celebrating the seventy-seventh birthday of the Old Roman, and extending greeting upon this present occasion. The club in a telegram renewed its pledge of loyalty and fidelity to true Democracy as exemplified by President Cleveland and Judge Thurman.

Convicted Three Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 13.—Dr. J. L. Massie, who killed Jessie Hanaker, in Owen county about two years ago, and who has had two trials, at each of which he has received a life sentence, has been convicted for the third time at Owenton, and again sentenced for life. The case has been appealed.

LOOKS STRANGE.

Kansas City Residents Startled by the Denouncement of the Official Count.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.—The voters of all parties received a shock to-day. From election day until now they all believed W. T. Jamieson, Republican, and J. William Slogan, Republican, had been elected prosecuting attorney and county marshal respectively. The returns as announced by the record of voters said so, but the official returns gives different results, which turn Jamieson's plurality of 363 in the city to plurality of twenty-three for J. H. Bremmerman, Democrat. This sudden change caused amazement, but consternation struck the town when the announcement was made that Slogan's before unquestioned plurality had dwindled away, and the count actually gave Joseph Keshlar, Democrat, 33 plurality. Justices Shannon and Hawthorne completed their comparison of the vote yesterday according to law and found no change from the result before announced, excepting in Bremmerman's count, who was credited with an extra hundred because of a wrong addition. This, however, had no effect, excepting to lessen Jamieson's plurality. Until the official announcement was made, the two parties would have staked their lives that the Republican candidates were elected.

Nobody knows how it all happened. There are loud cries of fraud. The Star (independent) publishes a scare head declaring the election has been "stolen." The Journal (Republican) declares the boldest of frauds had been sprung at the last moment. Judge Hawthorne has wired the secretary of state that the returns have been manipulated, and advising him not to issue commissions to Bremmerman and Keshlar.

Benoit Will Contest.

MONROE, La., Nov. 13.—Hon. Alexander Benoit, Populist candidate for Congress at the recent election, to-day mailed to Hon. Charles J. Boatner a formal notice that he will contest Mr. Boatner's right to the seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

In his letter Mr. Benoit claims that gross frauds were perpetrated in some of the parishes, and that many persons who voted for Boatner and many who did not vote, but would have voted for himself, were deterred through intimidation and fear of ostracism. He claims that he received a majority of legal votes in the election.

Mr. Benoit claims that he received 2,000 more white votes than his opponent.

A Democrat Elected.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—At a special election to-day for judge of insolvency court, a newly created office, Aaron McNeill, Democrat, received 3,300 majority over John R. Von Seggern, out of a total vote of 46,000.

Joe Abbott Re-elected.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 13.—Joe Abbott is re-elected in the Sixth district, by 1,434 plurality. The district usually gives 15,000 Democratic majority.

FLOWER'S OPINION

Of the Resuscitation Case—The Attorney General's Opinion Awaited.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Associated Press reporter called on Governor Flower at the Windsor hotel this evening, and showed him a copy of Dr. P. J. Gibbons' Syracuse letter requesting permission to attempt the resuscitation of Charles F. Wilson after he is electrocuted in Auburn prison.

Governor Flower read the letter carefully and said: "I have not received the letter and will not until my return to Albany on Friday or Saturday of this week. The letter will probably be referred to the attorney general for his opinion as to whether such a permit can be granted. I can conceive of only one objection to the superintendent of prisons granting such a request. The point may be raised that when a person has been sentenced to be electrocuted and if he should be resuscitated it might not be possible to punish him again, would he not be a free man on the ground that his life could not be put in jeopardy for the same crime more than once? This is a question which the attorney general will be asked to decide."

The governor would not say more in reference to the matter, and excused himself from being further questioned.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. in Session at Washington, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The first session of the fifth annual convention of the National Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance was called to order in the First Presbyterian church of this place this evening.

Following the formal opening of the convention Rev. J. D. Moffat, of Washington and Jefferson college, delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the college.

The vice president, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, then made the annual address of the president, speaking touchingly of the enforced absence of Mrs. Phinney and going into a general outline of the work of this convention. Five state presidents were then introduced and each spoke for three minutes of the work in their respective states. They were Mrs. E. M. Hinman, Iowa; Mrs. C. C. Laird, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Alford, Ohio; Mrs. Agnes C. Paul, Maine; Mrs. Sheldon, Missouri.

To-morrow morning the convention will get to work in earnest. The credentials committee making its report at 9:30 o'clock. Following that will be the appointment of committees on resolutions, business and finance, after which standing committees will report. These reports will continue during the afternoon.

Bill Cook Again on Deck.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—At 1:25 a. m. it is just reported that a passenger train No. 2 on the M. K. & T. railroad was held up and robbed four miles north of Muskogee, by Bill Cook and fourteen men. The information received is to the effect that the robbers cleaned out the express car of its entire contents.

Nuns Refuse to Teach.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—The nuns employed as teachers in the Riverside public school in this city, and who resigned temporarily pending the decision in the Gallatin case, will not resume their position, being adverse to the notoriety obtained.

THE JOURNEY ENDS.

The Remains of Alexander Reach St. Petersburg.

STREETS LINED WITH THOUSANDS

Who Assemble to Mourn for the Dead Emperor—The City is Swathed in Grief as a Mark of Grief. Sympathy for the Czarina—Marriage of Nicholas—Nihilists Feared. But No Trouble Occurs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The funeral train, with the body of the late czar on board, arrived at the Nicholas station at midnight, and was shunted upon a siding until this morning, in order to enable the imperial family and their relatives to finish their night's rest.

As soon as all preparations for the procession were completed, at about 10:20 a. m., the imperial train re-entered the railroad station, the body was transferred to the hearse in waiting and was conveyed to the cathedral through the densely crowded streets, guarded by thousands of troops.

The facade of the Anitchkoff palace, in which Alexander II lived, was completely draped with black and the Hotel Deville and the Newsky prospect were shrouded in mourning emblems of the most elaborate description. The high tower of the Hotel De Ville was mantled with black, not a stone showing, and the building itself was a mass of black streamers. Throughout the city emblems of mourning were profusely displayed. The weather was dull and foggy but this did not prevent masses of people from turning out into the streets as early as possible and taking up positions near the route to be followed by the funeral procession on its way from the railroad station to the fortress.

Owing to the sudden arrival of winter the pontoon bridge across the river Neva, which was originally intended for the passage of the funeral procession, was removed, and the cortege, therefore, was compelled to make a long detour and cross over the Nicholas bridge, at the English embankment. This change in the route disappointed many holders of expensive window seats and entailed a much longer and more weary journey from the depot to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The route of the procession was the most heavily decorated. At every point of vantage pillars for lighted braziers were erected between crapo draped masts, which supported funeral banners.

In many of the windows along the route were marble or plaster busts of the dead emperor surrounded by drooping Russian flags, half hidden by crapo, and here and there appeared portraits of his successor or of the czarina, who has become very popular owing to the devotion with which she nursed her dying husband.

An immense funeral arch was erected close to the statue of Peter the Great, on either side of which were black clad columns bearing funeral urns.

The United States embassy, though not situated on the line of march, was decked with black, and the flags of the United States, which were displayed on its two balconies, were heavily draped with crapo.

The Nihilists Are Feared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—There is evidence to prove that the accession of Nicholas has not removed the anxiety caused by the Nihilists, an anxiety which undoubtedly shortened the life of Alexander. Under a police order to-day nobody was allowed on either of the balconies or roofs of the houses. Though here and there a few daring or privileged persons were seen in such positions they ran the risk of being arrested and fined fifteen roubles, the penalty provided for infraction of the order. Further, all doors and windows were ordered closed by the police and householders were held responsible for the good behavior of visitors during the passage of the procession. The event has shown that these precautions might have safely been dispensed with. An imposing line of troops who kept the route were not needed for anything but a decorating purpose, or as a symbol of Russia's imperial pomp and power.

Marriage of the Czar.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that the marriage of Czar Nicholas to Princess Alix has been absolutely fixed to take place on November 22.

Brazil's New President.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro to the Times says that President-elect Moraes will assume the presidency on November 15.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Knights of Labor convention is in session at New Orleans. Yesterday's proceedings were given over to the reports of officers.

Much alarm is expressed in regard to the condition of Dr. James McCosh, the ex-president of Princeton College, who is confined to his bed.

The grand jury of St. Joseph, Mo., is investigating the reports concerning the alleged wholesale system of grave robbing, alleged to be practiced there.

The first business session of the Episcopal church congress was held in Boston last night. Rev. M. S. Maxon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was among the speakers.

After being defeated for governor of Colorado, Governor Waite thinks a higher education in citizenship is imperative before women should be granted the right of suffrage.

Twenty-six diamond cutters were detained at New York yesterday on a charge of being imported under contract in violation of the contract labor law. They were from Antwerp.

Mary Neilson, aged twenty-five, while dining with a party of friends at Norwich, Conn., drank a glass of carbolic acid with suicidal intent and died shortly afterwards. Grief over her husband's death led to the act.

FAIRMONT'S JUBILEE.

Distinguished Visitors and a Large Number of Out of Town People Participated.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Nov. 13.—A more favorable night could not have been wished for, clear and cool, and the turnout of the entire county and adjoining ones made this demonstration one of the most notable ones. Promptly at 8 o'clock the procession moved from the rendezvous on the south side, marching up Main street amid a perfect glare of red fire and rockets. Chief Marshal Col. A. Howard Fleming and his aides had their hands full getting the arriving delegations in line, as the trains arriving were very much delayed by the big crowds.

Special carriages were provided for the notable visitors, among whom were Congressman A. G. Dayton and Capt. B. B. Dovenor, as well as Alex. R. Campbell, S. G. Smith, John A. Hoge and many others. It is impossible to estimate the crowd on the streets, but a conservative estimate places it at 5,000 people.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

Cabell Democrats Wish to Change Election Returns.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Nov. 13.—The Democrats took their defeat so hard in this county that they have determined to make a dying effort to have at least the judge of the criminal court. The county court is now canvassing the vote, and when they are finished the Democrats will make an attempt to throw out Cross Roads precinct, which went Republican, alleging irregularities in allowing people around the polls.

The Republicans are on their mettle, however, and if such a thing is done there will be all kinds of trouble hereabout and lots of it. The old hardshell Democrats are the ones backing the attempt. Respectable Democrats frown it down.

Henson Fleming at Weston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Nov. 13.—The terrible conflict in the little postoffice in Webster county last January between the Fleming brothers, outlaws, and the Virginia officers, is probably not forgotten by many of your readers. Henson, the brother who was seriously injured in this battle for liberty, was arrested, tried and acquitted on the ground of self defense at the last term of the Webster county court, but was held to answer a former charge of murder in Virginia, and it was while he was en route on this errand, in charge of Sheriff McQuire and his deputy, that he was the object of so much interest at the passenger station here to-day.

Receiver Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., Nov. 13.—Yesterday Judge Joseph T. Hoke, of the circuit court of Randolph county, in vacation at Grafton, appointed T. Bennett Phillips, of Philadelphia, receiver for the Roaring Creek & Charleston Railroad Company, with bond at \$80,000. This road is located in Randolph county, and connects with the West Virginia Central railroad at Roaring Creek Junction, in said county. About ten miles is now built and in operation through the Roaring Creek creek region. The original intention was to run the road from Roaring Creek Junction through the state to Charleston.

Old Citizen Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Nov. 13.—John Binham Young, an old citizen of this place, and a nightwatchman at the Hannisville distillery, while crossing the track of the Cumberland Valley railroad, a short distance from here about 6 o'clock this evening, was struck by an inspection train, northbound, and instantly killed. Mr. Young was about sixty-five years old and leaves a wife and five children. He served throughout the war in the Confederate army and since the war has been in the employ of the distillery.

SHIP CANAL MEETING.

Interesting Figures Regarding the Population Surrounding Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—The provisional committee on the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal held its regular monthly meeting to-day. The report of the finance committee showed that during the two weeks in which the subscription blanks to the guarantee fund have been in circulation \$10,000 have been subscribed. It was resolved that, should the fund not reach \$25,000 within a week, solicitors be appointed to hurry matters.

Colonel Thomas P. Roberts displayed a table showing that according to the census of 1890 the population within a circle of sixty miles surrounding a number of the largest cities which demonstrated that Pittsburgh exceeds any other in this respect. The cities named are: Chicago with 1,565,390; Pittsburgh 1,608,964; Cleveland 800,181; Buffalo 917,028; Cincinnati 1,168,308; Milwaukee 581,713; St. Paul and Minneapolis 644,309; Detroit 661,192.

Forest Fires Raging.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 13.—The forest fires are still raging in Arkansas, but fortunately are in a section where but little damage is being done, except to timber lands, fences, etc., dwellings being few and far between.

The fires in Mississippi are doing more damage, and have now broken out in the vicinity of Haywood, Miss., near where R. F. Tate lost four houses by the flames. In De Soto and Tunica the fires are still raging, and have done considerable damage to fences, outhouses, the top growth of cotton, etc.

Fires are also reported at Paris, Tenn., and Florence, Ala., but no details have been received.

Two People Burned.

NATCHEZ, MISS., Nov. 13.—The house of Louis Williams, nine miles below Natchez, burned to-day and two young children were cremated in the house. Williams himself and an older child were also badly burned.

Three Little Children Burned.

KELLER, LA., Nov. 13.—While Abraham Smith and his wife were in the field picking cotton, their cabin burned cremating their three little children.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Latest News from the Scene of Hostilities.

PRACTICALLY NO OPPOSITION

To the Japanese Army's Advance. Chinese Wounded Denied Medical Attention—The Invasion of Manchuria—An Exodus of Foreigners from Peking—A New Chinese Loan to Purchase a Part of Chile's Navy. Japanese Casualties Small.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The steamer Peru arrived to-night bringing the following advices to the Associated Press:

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 30.—General Oyama's army left Japan October 18. The number of troops was estimated at a little more than 20,000. A considerable part of the force was put on shore at a point supposed to be some thirty miles north of Port Arthur and a little north of the fortified town of Lang-Cao or Chien Chien, on the opposite coast. The fleet under Admiral Ito moved simultaneously upon the stations at Port Arthur and Tientsin. The purpose was to hem in all the Chinese garrisons in the southern part of Lian Tung and compel their surrender as well as that of Admiral Ting's squadron. The native troops defending these positions were believed not to exceed 8,000 in number.

RESISTANCE VERY FEIBLE.

General Yamagata's army has signaled its advance into Manchuria by the seizure of the walled town of Kowleau, or Chieu Lien. The attack was so feebly met that the encounter could hardly be called a battle. The crossing of the Yalu river was completed on the morning of October 25 and was followed by a succession of skirmishes, in which the Japanese lost seventy killed and wounded.

Kowleau fell October 26. The defending force was estimated variously at from 10,000 to 16,000, all of which ran away before the first assault. The Japanese casualties were about twenty killed and eighty wounded. Of the Chinese, 200 were reported killed. The spoils were of great value, including thirty large cannons, thousands of small arms, abundant ammunition, 300 tents and quantities of provisions and fodder.

Advices from Tien Tsin announce that the Chinese have received from the Hong Kong bank a loan of 10,000,000 taels at 10 per cent. With this money several ships of Chile's navy are to be purchased, if the present intention is carried out.

The exodus of foreigners from Peking continues. The British minister has peremptorily ordered his countrymen to leave, and if any aliens remain it will be without the sanction of their diplomatic representatives, who do not undertake to guarantee their safety.

WOUNDED RECEIVE NO ASSISTANCE.

English newspapers in China state positively that the wounded who returned to Port Arthur from the battle off Taio-Kao-Tsan have received absolutely no assistance. One doctor in Tien Tsin was telegraphed for on the arrival of the ships, and, though he signified his willingness to start at once, the authorities refused to provide the medicine and appliances which he required. As without these his services would be of no avail, he did not go.

Several American newspapers express the opinion that the proposed treaty between the United States and Japan is delayed by the unwillingness of the labor party to agree to restrictions upon the immigration of her subjects. This is an error. Few Japanese show any disposition to leave their native land.

There is no likelihood that any considerable number of Japanese will seek a home in America, but if the United States authorities desire to introduce a restriction clause in the treaty, Japan will make no opposition to any reasonable provision.

A severe earthquake occurred in the northern provinces of the main island of Japan on October 23. Several violent shocks followed one another in quick succession for thirty minutes.

Many hundreds of houses were thrown down or consumed by fire and more than three hundred persons were killed. The town of Sakata was almost entirely destroyed. An eruption of Mount Chokai, a volcano in the district of Hokkaido, and supposed to be extinct, is also reported.

Revenue Laws Enforced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—On November 7 a Liberian gunboat fired upon boats that were landing at Sottrakoo a cargo from the African steamship company's steamer Amrita. Twenty-five persons were killed. The captain of the Amrita had been previously notified that the landing of cargo at Sottrakoo would cause a breach of the revenue laws, that place not being a port of entry.

A Nice State of Affairs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—A Commercial Gazette special from Canton, O., says: Mike Quigley, an insane inmate of the workhouse here, committed suicide two days ago. Relatives had an undertaker prepare the body for burial. When Quigley's relatives arrived to-day they found his coffin empty and were told that the coroner and the workhouse officials had sold the body to a Cleveland medical college. Citizens are indignant. A subscription is being raised to recover the body.

Andrew Carnegie at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—Andrew Carnegie arrived here this evening, but would not discuss politics or business matters. He will remain in the city for some time, and there will probably be a number of changes in the Carnegie company officials as a result of his visit.